





# The Confederate.

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EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,  
on Fayetteville street, second door  
South of Pompey's Bookstore. Sign  
of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

We have of late furnished to our readers from time to time the gratifying indications of the break down at the north, and the evidences that this year may see the close of the war and the day of our deliverance draw nigh. When these inspiring assurances reach us, we should be very careful to imbibe therefrom no "inertia of hope" as will enfeeble effort or relax exertion; but rather arouse, under the stimulus of sanguine confidence, to a renewed determination, to a more active vigor, a more self-sacrificing devotion; thereby making of the glad tidings an instrument to the desirable end.

Each day adds anew to the manifest indications of our success. The barometer of finance at the north denotes no scattering of the clouds: all the frauds, evasions, shifts and devices of Chase, work ill. He deceives the masses, and takes in many a yankee subject, no more honest than himself. But at his own councils there are always secret foes, who are warring upon him; and there is not a move he makes to better the yankee purse, that some one close by his side is not interested to thwart. Stanton or Seward, for example, thus "fix" the plan:—When gold gets a little easy, passes a day when it escapes a chill, these coverts sit down and despatch to Mrs. Sherman or some other "wife, or mother, or sister," of New York, of some pliable financier, "that John is very ill;" or "Mary gets much worse, and there is no hope;" or any other innocent deception. Upon this the shrewd financier goes in and buys cautiously, very quietly, "lots of gold." By and by the news begins to spread, that a federal disaster has occurred, and gold "goes up," the first sold being those "lots of gold" that the shrewd financier had just bought. The profit goes to account of financier, and the dear friend who telegraphed the sad condition of "John and Mary." Mints were made by these unrelenting knaves who have hold of the reins in Babylon, on the late occasion of Sherman's failure, after this fashion:

A delicately scented French paper, in a lady's hand, addressed "George H. Montgomery," 5th Avenue Hotel: "Do come at once, Mary cannot live twenty-four hours."

LAURA.  
The censor of the government sees this dispatch go through; he doesn't, in the least, suspect that "LAURA" is no more, no less than Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, and therefore doesn't stop it. He doesn't know that a cute banker on Wall street has sent a messenger to say to the clerk at the 5th Avenue Hotel letter office, if a dispatch comes for "George H. Montgomery," send it to 37 Wall street. The clerk doesn't care if Mr. —, who gets the dispatch, is no more Montgomery than he is—a glass of champagne on treat, or an hour's reading of the Herald, will drown any conscientious compunction; and then he isn't Mrs. —'s detective—not in her way—and this is only perhaps a case of miscegenation; and Anna Dickinson says that, that is all right; and the clerk believes in Anna; and so Laura's telegram goes safe to George; a "sling little lot of gold" is bought before Chase can get to the market, and in an hour the news is out; up mounts the mercury to fever heat—"a sling little lot of gold" is sold at 5 per cent. premium, and "Stanton and William H., and father Abe know all about it, and Chase don't know anything; and these three members of the holy alliance stand before the warm coal fire, and draw their long coat tails under their arms, and flap them in front; and roast and make merry; and ever and anon the king of jesters puts his hand upon the knob of the small thermometer, and, as the liquid goes up he says, "how curiously mercurial the little fellow is; he runs up when I put my hand on him, just like our venerable chief, Scott, and little Mac and the other Mc. and Pope, and Hooker, and Meade; and when I take my hand off, they all go down; and if I put them in a little cold water, they go lower still, and we three make gold do the same thing. Now, if Grant has got any mercury or gold in him, why we will do the same with him," and the confidential three chuckle and enjoy his new joke left off—not the worst nor most inhuman, by long odds, that they have laughed at, that made others mourn. The planation of the whole is, that by this new stroke of statesmanship, these three parties were "let in" to a nice handful of ending money, and only the yankee nation were robbed a little; and of course an occasion could not be lost to let off from everlasting joke "masheen" an illustration of the daily robbery of character which we commit as it becomes convenient.

Day by day these disclosures of false, base, corrupt dishonesty, without stint, without let, rise above the surface of the Yankee pool. Each new discovery adds a more wholesome taint to their national character, a more confirmed intention to escape from a villainous association. If purity be individual virtue, national honor, morality, then let us flee the race whose nation seems to be to open the vials of corruption over the land that they control.

## A Handsome Sword.

We were shown by Col. Mallett, on yesterday, a handsome sword, that was manufactured by Messrs. S. Froelick & Co., at Kenansville, in this State. It is a heavy, well-balanced sabre, admirably shaped and tempered for effective service, and finished off in excellent style. The scabbard is also admirably executed—and both reflect most creditably on the mechanical skill and genius of the manufacturers.

We were surprised to learn from Col. Mallett, of such an establishment at Kenansville, and of the amount of work it has executed for the Government. From April 1st, 1861, to March 1st, 1864, this establishment has furnished 18 sets of Surgical Instruments, 800 gross of military buttons, 3,700 lance spears, 8,500 sabre bayonets, 11,700 cavalry sabres, 2,700 officer's bayonets, 600 navy cutlasses, 800 artillery cutlasses, 1,700 sets of infantry accoutrements, 300 sabre belts, and 300 knapsacks.

We are pleased to know of such a valuable and extensive establishment in our State, and hope the fullest reward of profit may be received by the enterprising Proprietors. Indeed we understand that the demands of the Government keep its whole force most industriously and energetically employed.

## The Mails.

A good deal has been said, and much blame attached to the military authorities, for the impressment of the trains and the stoppage of the mails on the N. C. Railroad. We are not aware who is at fault for this stoppage, but we find in the book of "General Orders," the following, from which it is inferable that the Road either did not attach the mail car, as required in the Order, or the military authorities transcended their powers, if they had the mail car left off:

As it is of the greatest importance to the country that the mails should be transmitted with regularity and promptness, it is ordered that, whenever the exigencies of the service render it necessary to use the mail trains for the transportation of troops and military supplies, the officer directing the movement will give orders to have the mail car attached to the train and carried on its proper route, or at least to the point where it may become necessary to stop or divert the transportation train.

By order of General Lee.  
T. A. WASHINGTON,  
Major and A. A. G.

We learn from the Charlotte Democrat, that the Directors of the Railroad leading from Charlotte to Statesville, have generously agreed to voluntarily surrender a portion of the rails to the Government for the purpose of completing the Danville connection. Such patriotic sacrifices by corporations or individuals is to be commended.

We learn that only about six miles of the rails just above Mount Mourne will be taken up. The cars will continue to run between Mount Mourne and Charlotte, and as soon as enough of strap iron can be obtained to put in the place of the T rails removed, we presume the whole line will be put in operation again.

We learn from late Northern papers, that General Grant was at Fortress Monroe when our Exchange Commissioner, Mr. Ould, was there, and we infer an interview between the two was held. Gen. Grant, on his return to Washington, held a long interview with the President and Secretary of War. A dispatch from Washington says:

"An arrangement was made, while General Grant was at Fortress Monroe, by which the exchange of prisoners is to proceed, on terms entirely satisfactory to the Government. The preliminaries for the exchange are entirely satisfactory to the Government authorities, and were heartily approved by General Grant. The rebel Commissioner Ould, was at Old Point while General Grant was there."

Don't forget to save your rags. All the paper mills and newspaper publishers are in a strait for the want of material. It costs nothing to save rags and high prices are paid for them. If the money the rags bring in is not an inducement to take care of them, then do it for the purpose of keeping the newspapers from suspending. White rags, of course, are somewhat preferable, but colored ones will do to make paper of some sort. Cotton or linen rags of any description will make newspaper.

SORGHUM.—In all the Southern States the molasses made from the sugar cane is becoming an important article of food. It is to supply the place of meat to a considerable extent, and if the war continues beyond the present year, it will become a common diet of all classes. The army cannot be adequately supplied with vegetables, and must have meat so long as the country can furnish it. The people at home will have to let the soldiers have the bacon and beef, while they can live on butter, milk, molasses and vegetables.

In this section of country, where, a few years ago, only small patches of sorghum were cultivated, by very few farmers, this is now generally raised as many other crops, and most of the planters design making enough molasses out of it to feed their slaves in part, so as to help along the bacon. Every man who has a farm should plant a field of sorghum.

With a little attention and experience, our people will no doubt make the sorghum molasses a very wholesome and palatable food. The most of it prepared last year, was too acid to be altogether pleasant to the taste; but this objection can be easily removed. With a little more boiling so as to get the syrup free of water, the acidity would disappear; but as danger of burning is apprehended, with much boiling, probably the safest mode of correcting the acidity is in adding alkali such as soda or potash. When prepared with due care and a proper knowledge of the nature of the juice, we have no doubt the sorghum can be made equal to the ordinary molasses both in taste and wholesomeness.

## Attacks on Ministers of the Gospel.

The Charlotte Democrat has an article on the subject of attacks on ministers of the gospel, by certain presses and politicians, which is both truthful and opportune. And we find these attacks directed altogether against ministers who are loyal to the government, and who endeavor to impress into the minds of their hearers, a spirit of patriotic ardor and devotion to the cause of the South. Why is it that they, and they alone (for there are few others who teach differently both publicly and privately,) why is it, we say, that these alone are singled out for denunciation as "political preachers," and all manner of abuses heaped upon them? The Democrat asks—Is it because these ministers have uniformly supported the Confederate cause and urged the people to sustain the Confederate Government? It must be on this account, for it is well known that southern ministers (with hardly an exception) have never dabbled in party politics. The agitators and the factious find these ministers in their way, and when they attempt to deceive the people by their abuse of the government and its authorities, they find the christian minister of the South always ready to exhort harmony among the people and a cordial support of the Government; hence they incur the displeasure of all demagogues and agitators and mischief-makers. A southern man cannot be a christian and please God without being a friend to the Confederate cause and sympathize with a people who are fighting for liberty, property, wives and children, and their very existence. Ministers who encourage their people to continue the struggle until independence is achieved, should be commended rather than ridiculed or abused.—Those who denounce them for doing so are untrue at heart.

## The War News.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that Grant has as yet received no organized reinforcements. So far the accession to the enemy's forces in Northern Virginia has been from furloughed men, &c., and is considerable. In the re-organization of Grant's army there are enumerated thirty-two brigades; which, estimating the average of the Yankee regiment at three hundred and fifty men, would give Grant about forty-four thousand infantry. These figures are not the result of idle speculation, but of an investigation, the full particulars of which we need not give here.—It is supposed that Grant cannot conveniently or prudently draw any large reinforcements from Tennessee or Mississippi, as he certainly could not replace his garrisons in the West by colored troops or other indifferent material. He will have to look for reinforcements from unimportant posts in the North and from his coast lines, and from these if he draws twenty thousand men he will have gone to the extent of his present resources.

The movements of Forrest, until he is again within our lines, will necessarily be the attraction in the West. The public speculation maps out for this gallant and adventurous command an extended field of operations and important results. Some suppose that Nashville may be the object, while others imagine Forrest's certain capture of Memphis before he returns to his original base of operations. But this, of course, is all conjecture. His invasion of Tennessee and Kentucky may be a part of a general plan of campaign, involving other important movements; or it may be entirely independent of all connection with the movement of all other armies and commands.

There was a rumor yesterday that Burnside was landing troops at Newport News. It was not confirmed at the War Department, and we do not know of any reason to treat it as probable.—Examiner.

## For The Confederate.

Discussion at Lexington.  
Messrs. Editors:—The candidates to fill the vacancy in the 7th Congressional District, met in Lexington on Tuesday, April 6th. The Court House was crowded. Mr. Foster led off in his usual happy manner, convincing every one that he was for the independence of the Southern Confederacy, for peace at home, for peace with the yankees by the regular and constitutional authorities, for Governor Vance—and against Holden, against the Conservative scheme and all other agitating schemes. He made a fine impression.

Ged. Leach then followed:—He read a card that he had written, denying Van Manning's charge—seeming very tender-footed about the whole matter—he then harangued the people in a long, loud, and windy manner, about blood and tears, and ashes, about peace, about negotiation, &c., but he

"Wired in and wired out, and left the people still in doubt, Whether the snake that made the track, Was going North or coming back."

Then followed Captain Ramsey; and if Gen. Leach had any friends in the Court House, they must have felt for the General. They never saw anything skinned alive before. The immense crowd seemed to enjoy the process hugely, judging from the continued and universal applause; hence, it is inferred the General had but few friends there. But the gallant Captain made a mistake in supposing that the applause meant votes for him—it only meant satisfaction that the General was getting what they thought was his due, and were annoyed at the process of skinning a live cat. He was skinned and chopped up, but he would wriggle. The General's friends saw the Captain's mistake and did all they could to keep up his hallucination.

Many of the citizens of Davidson would like to vote for the Captain, but they know that it would be throwing their votes away, or rather it would be helping Gen. Leach. The best thing the Captain could do (if he would take advice,) for the cause and himself, is to withdraw and leave a clear field to Foster and Leach.

Let every voter, in the army and at home, remember that every vote for anybody else but Foster, helps to elect Gen. Leach.

CITIZEN.  
[This communication was received several days behind time, owing to a suspension in the mails. Written on the 6th, it reached us on the 12th, yesterday.—Eds. CONFEDERATE.]

A schoolmaster out West has posted in his school room the following: "Notis—No swarin, cussin, or runnin about luse or hollerin in this scul."

## Maximilian and his American Relations.

The news which we publish to-day from Europe, announces that Maximilian will sail on the 13th of this month, (Wednesday next,) for the shores of Mexico. He has been diligently employed for some time in visiting the crowned heads of Europe, and conciliating their good will and friendship for himself and his new empire. Having thus done what he might to lay the foundations of future amity and support in that quarter, he is now about to embark for America, and enter upon the problems which await him here. His journey to his capital city is to be made without halting; and the advent of May will probably find him in his palace in Mexico.

It is not many years since Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was a penniless exile, seeking successively in various countries the home which France denied him. As a Pretender he attracted but little notice. His capacity was estimated as mean and his fortunes desperate. But he has long ago taught the world a wholly different judgment of his parts, while his exaltation and success are such marvels as dreams are made of.

It is not many years since the United States of America were as prosperous as Napoleon was unfortunate. They boasted of their vast power and their wonderful growth; and brandishing the sword in the face of the world, they gave all nations to understand that all America was under the patronage and protection of the United States, and that no outside interference would be allowed in the affairs of this continent. And Europe heard and respected. The present hour finds the United States dissolved; their prestige and influence gone; their power no longer feared. While they have been suddenly abased, it is Louis Napoleon who has been as remarkably exalted, and has put upon them the first affront. It is he who has picked the bubble of their pride. It is Louis Napoleon, who a few years ago had neither attendants nor shelter, that is now puissant enough to put his heel on the Monroe doctrine. He who had no crown for himself, has placed a crown on an Austrian's head, and built him a throne in an American republic, in quiet disregard of the oft-repeated menaces of the once great United States. This great political and moral phenomenon is now completed, and has gone to history. It will read more like a romancer's dream than the plain story of veritable history.

What awaits Maximilian when the pageant of the coronation is over? How will he be received by his American neighbors? and what will be his own policy as to them?—There is much speculation on these points.—The European accounts, which we publish to-day, represent that he has determined upon a line of neutrality between the United States and Confederate States in their present war. This we do not doubt. But does it imply a refusal to recognize the Confederacy which lies neighbor, and is disposed to be friendly to him, and whose Government is older than his own?

Perhaps Maximilian may find himself quickened to a conclusion by the proceedings of the Yankee House of Representatives, which we publish to-day. By a unanimous vote, they have affirmed that it would not comport with the dignity of the Government to represent to recognize the new Emperor, or to respect the interference of Louis Napoleon, through which Mexico has been made a monarchy and Maximilian a king. They do not intend to speak to His Majesty, or receive his salutation. What else they may do, or not do, they say not; but what they have said—and it is a good deal—they say unanimously.

We confess we did not anticipate so much spirit at Washington. It almost commands respect; for it reads as if they really felt they had somewhat of the dignity of the old United States to maintain. It may prove, however, but a passing impulse. It may be an easy thing to resolve, if they should imagine expediency to require it. Then, too, it must be remembered that the treaty-making power has not joined in the utterance. Seward has never yet ventured to visit imperfections or attempt bluster upon Napoleon. He has discovered that Napoleon is a very different man from Lord Russell, and he bows to the difference. Besides he has already prepared the way, in the letter to Gen. Banks, not only for a strict neutrality towards Maximilian, but for his recognition, if the Mexican people should not withhold theirs. And as Seward is prepared to yield honor, truth, and the most vital interests, to other nations, that he may not weaken his chance of accomplishing his demagogical desires upon the Confederate States, we have stood prepared to see him prostrate himself before Maximilian without difficulty, when the time for it should come.

The action of the House of Representatives cannot, however, be without its effect. It is an affront to Napoleon, and to his friend and protege, which will necessarily offend both. And it is difficult to conceive that it would have been determined upon in the presence of Lincoln and by the unanimous vote of his party friends, if it is not to be taken as indicating the course of the Washington Administration. We suppose that while it stands unretacted, Maximilian would not deem it compatible with his honor to send an envoy to Washington, and that Lincoln will hardly venture to send one to Mexico. Maximilian and President Lincoln are not likely, therefore, to institute diplomatic relations. It may be that Lincoln has learned of an intention on the part of Maximilian to proffer courteous relations to the Confederate States, and that the present show of spirit is merely making a virtue of necessity, and a display of loftiness where it is known that humiliation would be unavailing. The Mexican question gives still brighter promise of being propitious to Confederate interests.—Richmond Sentinel.

FOR GOVERNOR, Z. B. VANCE.—It seems to us impossible that the people of North Carolina should think of pererring any man for Governor, over him whose name is printed at the head of this article. He has been our Governor for nearly two years. In that period he has done more for the State, the soldiers' family, and the poor of the State generally, than it was expected even he could do, much as was expected of him when he entered upon the duties of his office.

As between him and the opposing candidate, there can be no doubt. We know Z. B. Vance. His acts speak for him—trumpet tongue, they sound his praises through the land. Nor envy, nor malice, with their foul and blistering tongues, have been able to drag aught from his well earned and nobly sustained reputation for honor, probity, and justice. Read his speeches—consider his acts. He is for peace—a constitutional peace. Holden says he is for peace, too. What sort of peace? Why, the very best he can get, which means—peace on any terms—if it means anything. Who can hesitate between the two?—Wadesboro' Argus.

There is no vice or folly that requires so much nicety and skill to manage as vanity; nor any which, by ill management, makes such a contemptible figure.

## Important from Europe.

The Northern papers brought up by the flag of truce, contain advices from Europe to the 25th of March. The news is especially interesting. It is said that Maximilian would embark for Mexico on the 13th of April, and it was rumored that a line of a policy embracing entire neutrality as regards American affairs had been agreed upon between Napoleon and him. A yankee paper goes further, and declares that Maximilian had "snubbed" Sillidell most decidedly—that Sillidell sought an interview with him, but Maximilian refused to meet or notice him.—Another rumor put forth in the yankee papers is, that the Congress at Washington has refused to recognize the Maximilian Government in Mexico, but it is not stated whether this action was taken before or after the intelligence was received of the alleged "snubbing" of Sillidell. But these are mere newspaper stories, and we only mention them in this connection for what they are worth.—We find no positive confirmation of them in the European papers, but the London Globe repeats the story of Sillidell applying to Maximilian for an interview and being refused. We lay before our readers, carefully collated below, all the authentic information we can find in the English and French papers of the movements of Maximilian, and particularly of the policy the new Emperor of Mexico is said to have decided to observe towards the Confederate States.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEPARTURE FOR MEXICO.  
[From the Memorial Diplomatique.]  
The Archduke Maximilian will embark for Mexico on the 13th of April.

The Archduke Maximilian has definitely fixed Easter Sunday, the 27th of March for the official reception of the Mexican deputation at Miramar.

Immediately after the reception a Minister without portfolio will be appointed to countersign all the acts of the new Emperor. This important office appears to be destined for Colonel Velasquez de Leon, formerly Minister of Public Works, Industry and Commerce in Mexico, and member of many learned societies in Europe, one of the most well informed and distinguished men of his country.

General Wolff, a Frenchman by birth, but a naturalized Mexican, who, as well as M. Velasquez was one of the members of the Mexican deputation, has been appointed chief of the military establishment of the Emperor Maximilian.

Colonel Velasquez and General Wolff will embark on board the Novara, to accompany their sovereign to Mexico.

The Mexican majesties will not make any stay at Vera Cruz, not wishing to expose any person to the risk or the sickness which sometimes commences to ravage the sea-coast in the first heats of spring.

They will receive at Orizaba the authorities who proposed to meet them as far as Vera Cruz.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico, after having paid a visit to the Pope, will teach at Valencia, where they will have an interview with the King and Queen of Spain.

SEIDELL ASKS AN INTERVIEW WITH MAXIMILIAN AND IS REFUSED.  
From the London Globe.

During Maximilian's visit to Paris, Mr. Sillidell applied, by letter, to him for an audience. After consulting his Imperial host, Maximilian firmly but courteously declined to grant it. The rumors, therefore, of an early recognition of the Confederate States by France and Mexico, and an alliance between the latter Empire and the Southern Confederacy are altogether devoid of foundation.

SPECULATIONS OF MAXIMILIAN'S POLICY TOWARDS THE CONFEDERATE STATES.  
From the London Globe.

We have reason to believe that on accepting the Crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from Miramar a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all Provinces and Powers, with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America. Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a representative in Mexico, and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico. Towards the Confederate States the policy of Maximilian will be that of strict neutrality. By the advice of the Emperor Napoleon, he will abstain from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, or entering into any diplomatic relations with it until France shall have done so.

Unless the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian recognize the South the establishment of the Mexican Empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all concerned.

THE AMERICAN WAR IN EUROPE COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The English press are still discussing the American war, apparently with great interest. The London Times reviews the present aspect of the war, declares that "its importance has in no degree declined," but that "if any point of the case is clearer than it was two years ago, it is this—that the contest will be a long one, and that the end is as yet not so much as foreshadowed." It then reviews the progress that the North has made, and says that its successes "are gratifying to the feelings of the North, and they enable Mr. Seward to expatiate with complacency in his diplomatic circulars on the ubiquitous presence of the Union flag. But they have effected very little toward the subjugation of the South, or the termination of the war."

A party of 15 or 20 armed men visited the Reams' Creek settlement, eight miles north of this place, on Sunday night last, and forcibly took all the fire-arms they could find. They visited the houses of Rev. Jacob Weaver, Rev. Montville Weaver, Col. J. T. Weaver and Capt. W. F. Parker. The latter two gentlemen are absent in the service. The band represented themselves as belonging to Col. Kirk's command on Laurel. This may or may not be so. They were pursued by some Confederate cavalry, but made good their escape.—Asheville News.

From the Western Democrat.  
The "Cut Worm."  
Recipe to prevent the cut worm from destroying young corn in low grounds.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TOWNSEND, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### From Georgia.

DALTON, April 11.  
The enemy have been practicing with their artillery to-day, at Ringgold.  
Gen's. Johnston and Hardee, and others, reviewed Gen. Wheeler's cavalry corps to-day.  
Weather clear and pleasant.

### [SECOND DISPATCH.]

DALTON, April 12.

Miss Mary E. Walker, Assistant Surgeon of the 52nd Ohio, was captured by our pickets and brought here yesterday. She is quite sprightly and converses pleasantly; says she only wished to deliver letters to pickets, and had no idea of being arrested.

It is reported on good authority, that Grierson attacked Forrest near Summerville on the 6th inst., and was handsomely repulsed.

Howard relieves Granger of the command of the Fourth army corps. Schofield takes the 23rd.

### Official Report.

RICHMOND, April 12.

An official dispatch from Mobile, says: A Surgeon of Gen. Banks' army admits the Union force's being repulsed with great loss.

At Shreveport, the Essex was destroyed by torpedoes in Red river, and a transport captured by Confederates.

Farragut is reported to be preparing for an attack on Mobile.

### Strike among the Printers.

ATLANTA, April 11.

On Friday the Typographical Union held a called meeting, and resolved on an advance of prices from one thirty-five to one eighty-seven. The Publishers held a meeting, Saturday, and asked a postponement of action for two weeks to see what course the prices and currency would take. The Publishers refused: To-day the offices are closed. The Proprietors of four journals published here, issued the following card to-day:

We are under the necessity of suspending, temporarily, the publication of our journals on account of the unreasonable demand made by the Typographical Union. The Printers employed in our office at Atlanta, raised their rates upon the present charges, fifty per cent. This would require a greater tax upon the public than we are willing to impose. The price of newspapers is already large enough, and we feel that the sympathies of our readers will sustain our endeavours to protect their interests as well as our own. Arrangements will be made, as soon as practicable, for the resumption of our issue, and in the meanwhile the indulgence of the public is earnestly invoked. The conscript officer has enrolled the discharged printers, and ordered them to appear in camp to-morrow to be mustered in service.

### From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, April 11.

The Petersburg Express of this morning says it learns that the Yankee frigate Minnesota, lying in Hampton Roads, was damaged by a torpedo one night last week.

The Baltimore American of the 9th has been received here. Dispatches from Fort Smith state that Gen. Steele has driven the Confederates from Arkadelphia, advancing on Price's main army.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery, thirty-seven to six.

Chief Justice Taney has resumed his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

The Parrott gun at Cumming's Point, which has been discharged nearly five hundred times, burst recently.

Closing quotations of Gold in New York 160 3/4 Government price to importers 165.

The flood in James river slowly subsiding, but raining again to-day. No gas in the city to-night.

A letter from a soldier in Florida, dated the 18th ult., says: "The Yankees are deserting and coming to us as fast as they can. Eighty-five came to us last night, and fifteen to-day. They say the whole army would come if they could get off. We expect a hundred to-night. I do not think the Yankees will give us another fight soon. They are all at Jacksonville, under cover of their gunboats."

It is remarkable, says the Charleston Courier, that now when some Confederate journals are hinting or even openly advocating a recognition of Beaufield Butler, as a commissioner and chief agent of exchange of prisoners, Northern editors and orators are waxing bolder and bolder in denouncing him and similar exponents of Lincolnism.

Two Yankee Captains escaped from the prison in Salisbury a few nights ago, and another Yankee, in attempting to escape, was shot and immediately killed.

### Tribute of Respect.

HALL OF CLINTON LODGE, No. 107, A. F. & A. M., YANKEEVILLE, N. C., April 2d, 1864.  
At a called communication of Clinton Lodge, No. 107, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The sad intelligence of the death, on the 2d March last, at Johnson's Island, of our brother, JOHN A. GRAVES, late Lieut. Col. of the 4th regiment, N. O. T., has reached this Lodge. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our lamented brother, the Lodge has sustained the loss of one who in all the relations of life was eminently upright and free from reproach; as a citizen he was both enlightened and virtuous; as a lawyer he was pure and incorruptible; as a husband and father he was gentle and affectionate; as a master kind and indulgent; as a man, kind, good and true—more than usually faithful to the obligations pertaining to the brotherhood; as a soldier, not only brave, but calm and heroic in battle and diligent in the discharge of all the duties of the camp and the march in such a degree as to win the confidence and esteem of his superiors in command and the affectionate attachment of all under his command.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the widow and children and other near and dear relatives of our loved and much lamented brother, in the feelings of sadness and sorrow which his untimely death has caused them to experience, and we tender them the assurance of our constant regard and kind remembrance in all the trials which in future life may await them.

Resolved, That the Lodge be draped in mourning, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the widow of our deceased brother, and that copies be furnished the editors of the Milton Chronicle, Danville Register, Greensboro Patriot and Raleigh Confederate, with the request that they be published.

R. Y. McADAM,  
ALLIE GUN,  
C. D. VANDOR,  
Com.